

外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

# Sigmund Freud

西格蒙德·弗洛伊德

Stephen Wilson (英) 著



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# 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德

## *Sigmund Freud*

Stephen Wilson(英) 著

杜耀武 译

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## 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德

Stephen Wilson (英) 著

杜耀武 译

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## 致读者

《外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书》(Pocket Biographies)由英国 Sutton 出版公司授权外语教学与研究出版社翻译并出版发行。这些人物传记生动客观地向读者介绍了历史上杰出人物的生平事迹及对历史和社会发展的影响。这些人物中包括音乐家、政治家、王室贵族、科学家、民主政治领袖、心理学家、电影明星和剧作家等。他们大都具有独特的人生经历、性格魅力和历史功绩,其名字为世人所传诵。本套丛书英汉对照,英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味,中文部分则以英文为基础,可帮助读者更好地理解原著。

本套丛书适合所有英语学习者和爱好者,读者既可以从语言文字的角度咀嚼英文原著的精华,又可以从认识世界的角度更好地重温历史人物及历史事件。

## C H R O N O L O G Y

<b>6 May 1856</b>	Sigmund Freud born, Freiberg, N. Moravia
<b>1860</b>	Family moves to Vienna
<b>1873</b>	Enters University of Vienna
<b>1876</b>	Enters Brücke's Institute of Physiology
<b>1877</b>	Publishes paper on <i>Petromyzon</i>
<b>1879</b>	Translates John Stuart Mill (vol. 12 of his <i>Collected Works</i> for the German edition, edited by Theodor Gomperz) during military service
<b>1881</b>	Qualifies MD
<b>1882</b>	Engaged to Martha Bernays
<b>1883</b>	Enters Meynert's psychiatric clinic
<b>1885</b>	Visits Charcot at Salpêtrière
<b>13 Sept. 1886</b>	Marries Martha Bernays
<b>1887</b>	Daughter Mathilde born
<b>1889</b>	Son Martin born
<b>1890</b>	Commences correspondence with Fliess
<b>1891</b>	Son Oliver born; publishes <i>On Aphasia</i>
<b>1892</b>	Son Ernst born
<b>1893</b>	Daughter Sophie born
<b>1895</b>	Daughter Anna born; publishes <i>Studies on Hysteria</i> , with Breuer
<b>1896</b>	Father dies
<b>1897</b>	Doubts 'seduction theory'

## 生平记事

- 1856年5月6日 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德生于北摩拉维亚的弗赖贝格
- 1860 举家迁往维也纳
- 1873 进入维也纳大学
- 1876 进入布吕克生理学院
- 1877 出版论文《论七鳃鳗》
- 1879 在服兵役期间翻译约翰·斯图尔特·米爾的作品（他的德文版《文选》中第12卷，由特奥多尔·贡珀茨主编）
- 1881 获得医学博士学位
- 1882 与玛莎·贝尔奈斯订婚
- 1883 进入迈纳尔特的心理分析诊所
- 1885 在萨尔贝特里艾丽拜访沙尔科
- 1886年9月13日 与玛莎·贝尔奈斯结婚
- 1887 女儿马蒂尔德出生
- 1889 儿子马丁出生
- 1890 开始与弗利斯通信
- 1891 儿子奥利弗出生，出版《论失语症》
- 1892 儿子恩斯特出生
- 1893 女儿索菲出生
- 1895 女儿安娜出生，和布鲁尔合作出版《关于歇斯底里症的研究》
- 1896 父亲去世
- 1897 怀疑“诱惑理论”

**Sigmund Freud** *Chronology*

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1900	Publishes <i>Interpretation of Dreams</i>
1902	Title Professor Extraordinarius conferred; founds 'Wednesday Psychological Society', later known as Vienna Psychoanalytic Society
1905	<i>Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality</i>
1906	Correspondence with Jung commences
1909	Honorary Doctorate, Clark University, USA
1910	Founds <i>Zentralblatt für Psychoanalyse</i>
1912	Adler and Stekel resign from Vienna Society
1913	End of relationship with Jung
1918	Commences analysing daughter Anna
1919	Son Martin returns after war
1920	Daughter Sophie dies
1923	Onset of jaw cancer; publishes <i>Ego and Id</i> ; grandson Heinele dies
1924	Granted Freedom of the City of Vienna
1925	Breuer dies; Abraham dies
1926	Reik prosecution; Einstein visits
1929	Ferenczi withdraws
1930	Awarded Goethe Prize; mother dies
1933	Ferenczi dies; Freud's books burnt in Berlin
1936	Elected corresponding member of Royal Society
1938	Flees from Nazi Vienna; publishes <i>Moses and Monotheism</i> in London
23 Sept. 1939	Recurrence of cancer; death in London

- 1900 出版《梦的解析》
- 1902 被授予“杰出教授”头衔；建立“星期三心理协会”，即后来的维也纳精神分析协会
- 1905 《关于性欲理论的三篇论文》问世
- 1906 开始与荣格通信
- 1909 获得美国克拉克大学荣誉博士学位
- 1910 创立了精神分析中心
- 1912 阿德勒和斯特克从维也纳协会退出
- 1913 与荣格结束关系
- 1918 开始分析女儿安娜
- 1919 儿子马丁从战场回来
- 1920 女儿索菲去世
- 1923 患上颞癌；发表《本我和自我》；外孙海内尔夭折
- 1924 被授予维也纳城市自由勋章
- 1925 布鲁尔去世；亚伯拉罕去世
- 1926 赖克被起诉；爱因斯坦来访
- 1929 费伦齐退出
- 1930 获得“歌德奖”；母亲去世
- 1933 弗伦齐去世；弗洛伊德的书籍在柏林被焚烧
- 1936 选为王家协会通讯会员
- 1938 从纳粹控制的维也纳逃出；在伦敦发表《摩西和一神论》
- 1939年9月23日 癌症复发；在伦敦逝世



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# 外研社 • 英汉对照 人物传记丛书

**Sigmund Freud** was the founder of psychonalysis, and his name has become a landmark in cultural history, marking the transition from nineteenth-century order to the modern and post-modern world. His theories concerning sexuality, memory, dreams, self-deception and the unconscious mind created a furore when first advanced and have never ceased to invite controversy. In recent times, both the man and the discipline he invented — psychoanalysis — have come under re-evaluation (and attack) on both sides of the Atlantic. This book depicts Freud's life and ideas, from his birth above a blacksmith's forge in a secluded corner of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to his death in 1939 in London, where he had come as a refugee from Nazi Europe.

**Stephen Wilson** is a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. He worked for many years as a consultant at the Littlemore and Warneford Hospitals and was honorary Senior Clinical Lecturer at the University of Oxford. Dr Wilson is a practising psychotherapist and the author of *The Cradle of Violence: Essays on Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Literature*.

O N E

# RELUCTANT REFUGEE

*I can most highly recommend the Gestapo to everyone<sup>1</sup>*

**I**n March 1938, the Nazi annexation of Austria unleashed a wave of popular anti-Semitism more virulent than any previously seen in Hitler's Germany. People joyously thronged Vienna to welcome Nazi troops, waving flags, singing and raising their arms in 'Sieg Heil' salutes. Priests celebrated the Führer's accomplishments and flew swastika flags from church steeples; while at the same time elderly Jews were being publicly humiliated, Jewish shops pillaged, Jewish children punched and kicked in the streets, Jewish families terrorised, beaten and murdered in their homes. The anti-Nazi Social Democratic lawyer Hugo Sperber was jack-booted to death, and SA brown-shirts – Hitler's uniformed murderous thugs – killed engineer Isidor Pollack in the same way, while

## 第一章

### 无奈的避难者

**我会力荐盖世太保给每个人。**

1938年3月，纳粹吞并奥地利之后，掀起了大规模的反犹太主义的浪潮，它比先前在希特勒德国所见到的任何一次都恶毒。人们高兴地涌向维也纳欢迎纳粹军队，挥舞着旗子，唱着歌，举着手臂作“Sieg Heil”（胜利）的敬礼。神父们为元首举行庆功仪式，教堂的尖塔上飘扬着纳粹党旗；与此同时，年长的犹太人被当众羞辱，犹太人的商店遭到抢劫，犹太人的孩子在街上被拳打脚踢；犹太人在他们家里受到恐吓，遭到殴打甚至被谋杀。反纳粹社会民主党律师胡戈·施佩贝尔死在纳粹军靴下。冲锋队褐衫帮——希特勒手下身穿军服的凶残暴徒，用同样的方式在一次所谓的住宅搜查时杀死了工程师伊西多·波拉克，他

conducting a so-called house search. He had been the director of Pulverfabrik Skoda-Werke-Wetzlera, a chemical factory.

When a similar gang broke into Berggasse 19, the home of Sigmund Freud and his family, an extraordinary scene unfolded. Mrs Freud, finding two or three of the men in her dining room, responded with automatic courtesy and invited the sentry at the door to place his rifle in the umbrella stand and be seated. Fetching the household money, she placed it on the table, as if serving a meal, and encouraged the 'gentlemen' to help themselves. Freud's daughter Anna then escorted the intruders to the safe in another room and opened it. At this point the 82-year-old Freud, frail with cancer, and having been aroused by the disturbance, appeared in the doorway. 'He had a way of frowning with blazing eyes that any Old Testament prophet might have envied,' Ernest Jones, his authorised biographer, tells us, 'and the effect produced by his lowering mien completed the visitors' discomfiture. Saying they would call another day, they hastily took their departure.'<sup>2</sup>

Since the onset of jaw cancer in 1923, Freud had endured multiple operations and prolonged pain,

曾是一家化工厂的厂长。

当一群类似的暴徒闯进伯加斯街 19 号西格蒙特·弗洛伊德和他家人的住宅时，一幕非同寻常的画面在眼前展开：弗洛伊德夫人发现两三个士兵在她的餐厅里，便报之以习惯性的礼节，并请站在门前的卫兵把他的长枪放在伞架上，进屋坐下来。她拿出家用钱，放在餐桌上，就像招待一次进餐，请这些“绅士们”随使用。然后，弗洛伊德的女儿安娜领着这些入侵者来到另一个房间的保险柜前，打开了它。正在这时，82 岁的弗洛伊德出现在门口，身患癌症而身体虚弱的他被吵醒。“他皱着眉，两眼发光，一种让任何旧约先知都会妒美的气势”，他指定的传记作者埃内斯特·琼斯告诉我们，“他愠怒的神情所产生的震慑力使这些不速之客窘迫到极点。他们一边说着改天再来，一边匆匆忙忙地离开了。”

自 1923 年颞癌发作以来，弗洛伊德经历了多次手术，忍受着长期的病痛，但是他仍然保持

yet he maintained a prodigious capacity for work, a sense of humour undulled by the prosthesis that clicked and rattled in his face, and an indomitable pride. It was not in his nature to surrender. He wanted to be near his surgeon, Hans Pichler, and considered himself too old to move. When an emissary from Switzerland arrived bearing \$10,000 raised by Carl Gustav Jung, the erstwhile 'crown prince' of psychoanalysis, with whom Freud had fallen out twenty-five years earlier, he sent him packing with a wave of his hand – 'I refuse to be beholden to my enemies.'<sup>3</sup>

Even after his son Martin was arrested for questioning, on the same day as the events described above, he continued to offer his would-be rescuers all sorts of reasons why he should remain where he was, finally declaring that he could not leave his native land since it would be like a soldier deserting his post. Hindsight shows us the pity of his protests – there was no hope for the Jews of Vienna. Four of Freud's sisters, who had to stay behind, were to perish in concentration camps along with most of the 60,000 other Jews then living in Austria.

In fact, on 13 March, the board of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society had recommended



着惊人的工作量，幽默感也没有被镶嵌在脸上的修补假体所削弱，他仍保有不屈的自尊。屈服不在他的禀性之中。他想离他的外科医生汉斯·皮赫莱尔近些，但考虑到自己年纪太大而没有搬迁。当卡尔·古斯塔夫·荣格——昔日的精神分析学派的“王子”，早在25年前弗洛伊德就和他闹翻了——派一名使者带着他筹集的一万美金从瑞士赶来，弗洛伊德挥了挥手把他赶走——“我拒绝对我的敌人感恩。”

甚至在他的儿子马丁被抓去审问之后，也就是在上述事件发生的当天，他还继续向想要帮他的人们列举着他应该留在原地的种种理由，最后声明说他不可能离开他的出生之地，因为那就像一个士兵擅离了职守。事后的一切让我们看到了他声言的可悲之处——维也纳的犹太人没有任何希望了。弗洛伊德被迫留下来的四个姐妹，与那时居住在奥地利的六万多犹太人中的大多数人一起，在集中营里丧生。

事实上，在3月13日，维也纳精神分析协会委员会就曾经建议所有的协会成员立即移民，并